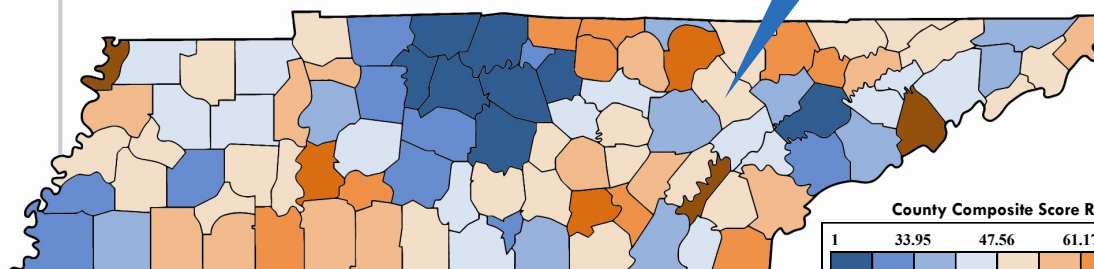


# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: MORGAN COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 19,757

Pop. Density: 38/square mile

Seat of Government: Wartburg

Largest City: Oliver Springs

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Putnam	37	Employment and Earnings Composite	50.20	54 ▲
Hamblen	38	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$27,688	45 ▲
Carroll	39	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	74.57%	56 ▼
Hickman	40	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	61.0%	76 ▲
Marshall	41	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.3%	29 ▲
Bradley	42	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	35.6%	45 ▲
Henry	43	Economic Autonomy Composite	47	47 ▲
Giles	44	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	39.1%	2 ▲
McMinn	45	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	7.3%	92 ▼
Morgan	46	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	79.4%	42 ▲
Hancock	47	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.13%	10 ▲
White	48	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.1%	52 ▼
Scott	49	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	20.8%	58 ▲
Weakley	50	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	43.4%	39 ▼
Lauderdale	51	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	63	81 ▼
Chester	52	<b>County Overview:</b> Women in Morgan County have seen improvement in nearly every indicator and have moved upward in most rankings as well. Notably, female wages increased by nearly 50 percent between 2000 and 2010, and women are now more prominent throughout the workforce and as business owners. Academic achievement has also improved in the county, with a 42 percent drop in the proportion of women who have neither a diploma nor degree. As in most counties, however, healthcare access has decreased significantly and poverty rates have risen—particularly for single mothers.		
Hawkins	53			
Henderson	53			
Rhea	55			

Up from 81st

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

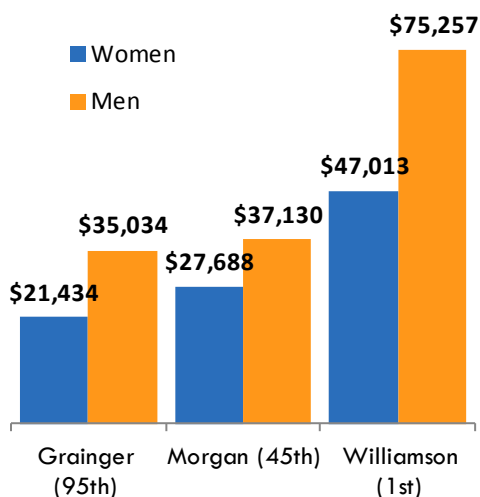
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Morgan County

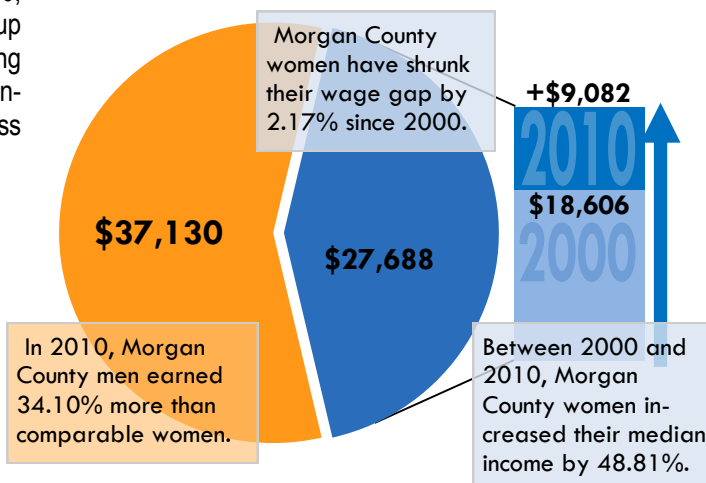
## ◆ Earnings

**M**organ County women have improved their median income by 48.81 percent since 2000, earning the 45th ranked income in Tennessee (up from 91st), and outpacing inflation estimates during that period by over 12 percent. Despite this tremendous improvement, local women continue to make less than the statewide median of \$31,585.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



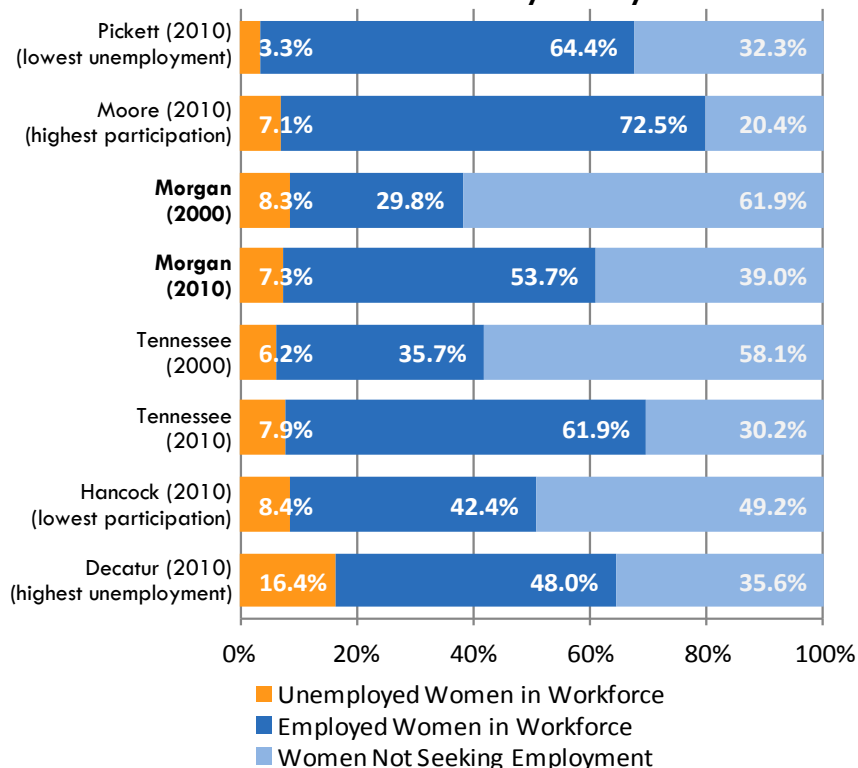
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**With** an increase of \$9,082 in their income, women in the county closed their sizable wage gap by just 2.17 percent and fell from 41st to 56th in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. As of that time, women in Morgan earn roughly three-quarters (74.57 percent) what local men make. This correlates to a shortfall of \$9,442 annually, and trails the statewide figure of 77 percent.

## ▲ Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



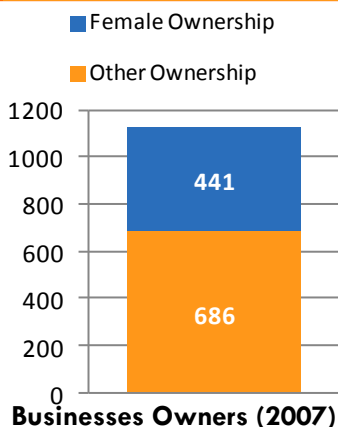
**Women** in Morgan County participate in the workforce at a rate of 61 percent, rising to 76th from 83rd in 2000. The participation rate grew by roughly three-quarters, but as of 2010, women in the county continued to be less likely to join the workforce than women statewide.

Morgan County men were roughly 1.4 percent less likely to participate in the workforce, while women with children under the age of six were 2.1 percent more likely to have joined the labor pool.

In addition to median income and participation gains, women in Morgan County boast a very rare one percent *decrease* in unemployment between 2000 and 2010, and the local rate of 7.3 percent outperformed the statewide rate of 7.9 percent..

Men were even less likely to be unemployed in the county, at a rate of 6.8 percent, as were women with young children, who were searching at a rate of 5.8 percent.

# The Status of Women in: Morgan County



**Morgan** County women have made strong gains in managerial presence and business ownership since 2000.

Countywide, 1.4 percent more managers are now female, rising to 45th from 67th. Morgan's rate of 35.6 percent now falls just 0.4 percent short of the statewide rate.

Women also control a much larger share of the businesses in the county. At a total of 39.1 percent ownership in 2007, women increased their standing significantly, and improved from 31st to 2nd in this category.

## Women At Work

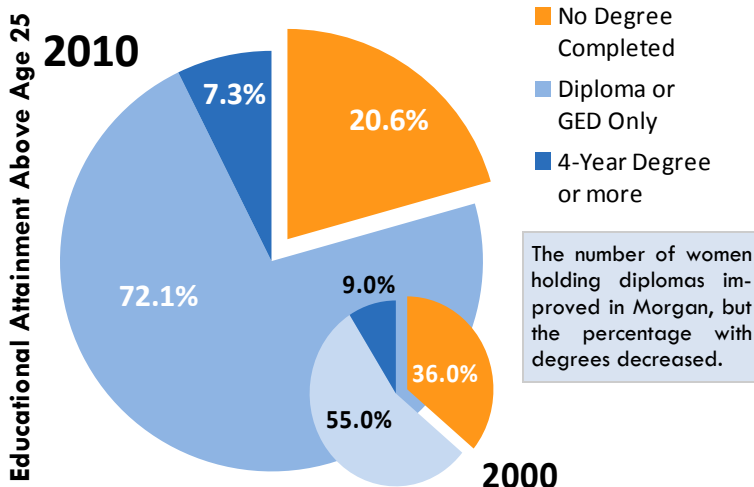
### Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Morgan County increased from 25.2% to 35.6% between 2000 and 2010.

### Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Morgan County increased from 24.6% to 39.1% between 2000 and 2007.

## Education



**Women** in Morgan County have made mixed, but mostly positive progress in academic indicators since the year 2000.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has actually decreased by 1.7 percent and fallen further in this category's rankings from 66th to near-last 92nd.

In contrast, the percent of women holding diplomas increased in Morgan by a strong 15.4 percent and improved from 78th to 42nd.

The dropout rate among Morgan County girls of 0.13 percent was also an improvement, rising in rankings from 51st to 10th and comparing very favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

## Living

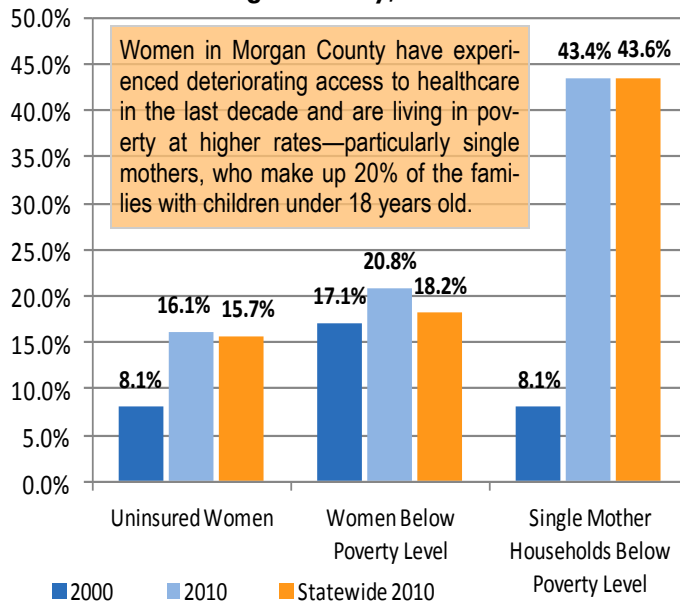
**Compared** to data from 2000, women in Morgan County have seen a large decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, nearly one in six were uninsured in 2010, doubling the rate from 2000. As a result, local women were 0.4 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, and Morgan fell from 46th to 52nd in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women has grown at a slower rate, increasing 3.7 percent between 2000 and 2010. Morgan also outpaced this state rate in 2010, by 2.6 percent. Despite this, the county improved six spots in relative rankings, to 58th.

Single mothers were much more acutely affected by statewide trends and were more than five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as in 2000. At a rate of 43.4 percent, single mothers are also more than twice as likely to live in poverty as the average woman in Tennessee. Morgan fell eight ranks in this indicator, to 39th.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Morgan County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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